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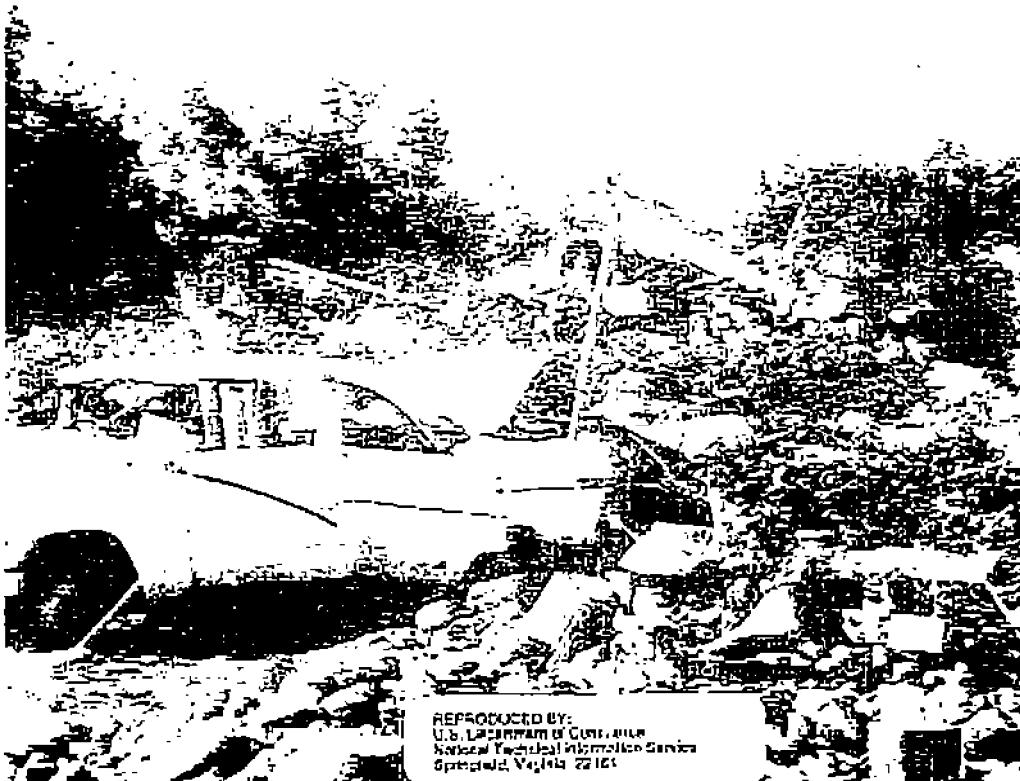
Solid Waste



CEPA

Environmental Impact Statement

Criteria for Classification of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities and Practices



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GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND PHRASES

Agricultural Surface Impoundment - An impoundment used in the treatment of wastes from feedlots and other agricultural operations (Ref. 141).

Animal Feed* - Any crop grown for consumption by animals, such as pasture crops, forage, and grain.

Approved State Solid Waste Management Plan* - A plan developed according to guidelines promulgated pursuant to Section 4002(b) of the Act and approved by the Administrator pursuant to Section 4007 of the Act.

Aquifer* - "A geologic formation, group of formations, or portion of a formation capable of yielding usable quantities of ground water to wells or springs."

Attenuation - The ability of soil to remove or transform ions passing through the soil by a variety of physical, chemical, and biological mechanisms.

Base Flood* - A flood that has a one percent or greater chance of occurring in any year, or a flood of a magnitude equalled or exceeded once in 100 years, on the average, over a significantly long period. In any given 100-year interval such a flood may not occur, or more than one such flood may occur.

Beneficial Utilization - The application of solid waste to land for the purpose of utilizing nutrients or conditioning the soil.

* The sources of definitions designated with an asterisk (*) are subsections 157.2 and 257.1 of the Criteria for Classification of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities and Practices (40 CFR Part 257). The text of the criteria is presented in Appendix A.

Bird Hazard - As used in reference to a facility, this means:
(1) attracts birds that feed on processible waste, or
(2) disrupts normal bird flight patterns, or (3) alters bird roosting and watering sites; thereby causing bird populations to develop such that approaching or departing aircraft are placed in a position where bird/aircraft collisions that may cause damage to the aircraft and/or injury to its occupants are likely.

Cadmium Concentration - The total cadmium in mg/kg dry weight of solid waste.

Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC) - The sum of exchangeable cations a soil can absorb, expressed in milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil, as determined by washing the soil to the depth of cultivation or solid waste placement, whichever is greater, and analyzing by the saturation method for distinctly acid soils or the sodium acetate method for neutral, calcareous or saline soils ("Method of Soil Analysis, Agronomy Monograph No. 9," C. A. Black, ed., American Society of Agronomy, Madison, Wisconsin, 1965, pp. 891-901).

Contaminant* - "Contaminant" means introduce a substance that would cause:

- (1) the concentration of that substance in the ground water to exceed the maximum contaminant level specified in Appendix I of the criteria, or
- (2) an increase in the concentration of that substance in the ground water where the existing concentration of that substance exceeds the maximum contaminant level specified in Appendix I of the criteria.

Continental Zone - The entire zone established or to be established by the United States under Article 14 of the Convention of the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone (Clean Water Act, Public Law 91-500, as amended by Public Law 95-217) (Rev. 125).

Destruction or Adverse Modification¹ - A direct or indirect alteration of critical habitat which appreciably diminishes the value of that habitat for survival and recovery of a listed species.

Discharge of Dredged Material - Any addition of dredged material into the waters of the United States. The term includes, without limitation, the addition of dredged material to a stabilized disposal site located in waters of the United States, and the runoff or overflow from a contained land or water disposal area. Discharges of pollutants into waters of the United States resulting from the onshore subsequent processing of dredged material that is extracted for any commercial use (other than fill) are not included within this term and are not subject to Section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, even though the extraction and deposit of such material may require a permit from the Corps of Engineers. The term does not include growing, cultivating, seeding, and harvesting for the production of food, fiber, and forest products (33 CFR Part 323).

Disease Vector² - Any organism that is capable of transmitting disease, including birds, rodents, flies, and mosquitoes.

Dispose³ - The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such solid waste or hazardous waste, or any constituent thereof, may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground waters (Ref. 6, Public Law 94-580, 90 Stat. 2789, 42 U.S.C. 6901).

Dredged Material - Material that is excavated or dredged from waters of the United States (33 CFR Part 323).

Facility* - Any land and appurtenances thereto used for the disposal of solid wastes.

Fill Material - A material used for the primary purpose of reclaiming an aquatic area with dry land or of changing the bottom elevation of a waterbody. The term does not include any pollutant discharged into the water primarily to dispose of waste, as that activity is regulated under Section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (43 CFR Part 323).

Floodplain* - The lowland and relatively flat areas adjoining inland and coastal waters, including flood-prone areas of offshore islands which are inundated by the base flood.

Food-Chain Crops* - Tobacco, crops grown for human consumption, and animal feed for animals whose products are consumed by humans.

Ground Water* - Water below the land surface in the zone of saturation.

Impoundment - Sea Surface Impoundment

Incorporate into the Soil* - The injection of solid waste beneath the surface of the soil or the mixing of solid waste with surface soil.

Industrial Surface Impoundment - An impoundment used for temporary storage, settling, retention, or disposal by evaporation or incineration of industrial process and non-process wastes.

"Imperilize the Continued Existence of" - To engage in an activity or program which reasonably would be expected to reduce the reproduction, numbers, or distribution of endangered and threatened species to such an extent as to appreciably reduce the likelihood of the survival and recovery of that species in the wild.

Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) - Minimum concentration which will explode due to a spark or flame.

Municipal Landfill - A site for disposal of solid wastes which is operated under municipal funding (Ref. 141).

Municipal Surface Impoundment - An impoundment used in primary, secondary, and advanced municipal wastewater treatment for temporary storage, settling, seepage, or disposal by percolation or evaporation (Ref. 141).

Navigable Waters - The waters of the United States, including the territorial seas (as defined in the Clean Water Act, Public Law 92-500, as amended by Public Law 93-217).

Non-Point Source - Any origin from which pollutants emanate in an unpointed and unchannelled manner, including but not limited to seepage seeps.

On-Site Industrial Landfill - A disposal site for solid industrial process wastes which is owned by the waste-producing plant (Ref. 141).

Open Burning - The combustion of solid waste without (1) control of combustion air to maintain adequate temperature for efficient combustion, (2) containment of the combustion reaction in an enclosed device to provide sufficient residence time and mixing for complete combustion, or (3) control of the emission of the combustor products.

Open Dump - A facility for the disposal of solid waste which does not comply with the Criteria published under Section 4004 of RCRA. Typically, such facilities are disposal sites where discarded materials are deposited with little or no regard for pollution control or aesthetics, where the wastes are left uncovered, and where frequently the use of the site for waste disposal is neither authorized nor supervised.

Routine Crops* - Crops such as legumes, grasses, grain stalks and stover which are consumed by animals while grazing.

Periodic Application of Cover* - The application of soil or other suitable material over disposed solid wastes at such frequencies and in such a manner as to impede vectors and infiltration of precipitation; reduce and contain odors, fires, hot litter; and enhance the facility's appearance and future utilization.

Permeability - The capacity of a medium to conduct or transmit fluids.

pH* - The logarithm of the reciprocal of hydrogen ion concentration.

Plume - "A body of contaminated water originating from a specific source and influenced by such factors as the flow direction, flow pattern, density of contaminant, and dilution rate of the aquifer" (W.H. T., p. 500).

Polluting Source - Any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture (Clean Water Act, Public Law 92-500, as amended by Public Law 95-217).

Pollutant - Any dredged silt, solid waste, incineration residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecksed or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal and agricultural waste discharged into water (Ref. 125, Public Law 92-500, as amended by Public Law 95-217).

Practices - The act of disposal of solid waste.

Putrescible Matter - Solid wastes which contain organic matter capable of being decomposed by microorganisms, and of such a character and proportion as to be capable of attracting or providing food for birds.

Recharge - "The addition of water to the ground-water system by natural or artificial processes" (Ref. 7, p. 501).

Recharge Zone - An area through which water enters an aquifer.

Root Crops - Plants whose edible parts are grown below the surface of the soil.

Runoff - "Direct or overland runoff is that portion of rainfall which is not absorbed by soil, evaporated or transpired by plants, but finds its way into streams as surface flow."

that portion which is absorbed by soil and later discharged to surface streams is ground-water runoff" (Ref. 7, p. 50).

Solid Waste Landfill - A facility for the disposal of solid waste which meets the "Criteria for Classification of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities and Practices" (Ref. 62, RCRA, Public Law 94-580).

Sludge* - Any solid, semisolid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility, or any other such waste having similar characteristics and effects.

Soil pH * - The value obtained by sampling the soil to the depth of cultivation or solid waste placement, which may be greater, and analyzing by the electrometric method. ("Methods of Soil Analysis, Agronomy Monograph No. 9," C.A. Black, ed., American Society of Agronomy, Madison, Wisconsin, pp. 914-926, 1965).

Safe Source Aquifer - A water-bearing geologic formation that is the principal source of drinking water for the population of a given area. The contamination of such a water source would create a significant hazard to public health.

Solid Waste* - Any garbage, refuse, sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility, and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations, and from community activities but which does not include solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges which are point sources subject to permits under Section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (46 Stat. 810), or source, special nuclear, or byproduct material, as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (46 Stat. 923) (Ref. 62, RCRA, Public Law 94-580).

States - Any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Ref. 62, RCRA, Public Law 94-580, 90 Stat. 2801, 42 U.S.C. 6903).

Surface Impoundment - "A natural topographic depression, artificial excavation, or dike arrangement having the following characteristics: (1) it is used primarily for storage, treatment, or disposal of wastes in the form of liquid, semi-solid, or solid; (2) it is constructed on, below, or partly in the ground; and (3) it is generally wider than it is deep. Excluded from this definition are: (1) concrete-lined basins and prefabricated above-ground tanks and steel vessels that are used in waste treatment and industrial processes, and (2) fresh-water impoundments such as natural lakes, reservoirs, and farm ponds that are used for water supply, collection of storm-water runoff, flood control, and irrigation" (Ref. 101, p. 7).

Underground Drinking Water Source - (1) An aquifer supplying drinking water for human consumption, or (2) an aquifer in which the ground water contains less than 10,000 mg/l total dissolved solids.

Variazza - A license to pollute for a limited time, typically a year, usually with the agreement that the polluter will institute procedures to clean up (Ref. 140, p. 372).

Waters of the United States comprise (1) the territorial seas with respect to the discharge of fill material; (2) coastal and inland waters, lakes, rivers, and streams that are navigable waters of the United States, including adjacent wetlands; (3) tributaries to navigable waters of the United States, including adjacent wetlands (manmade non-tidal drainage and irrigation ditches excavated on dry land are not

considered waters of the United States under this definition; (4) Interstate waters and their tributaries, including adjacent wetlands; and (5) all other waters of the United States not identified in paragraphs (1) through (4) above, such as isolated wetlands and lakes, intermittent streams, prairie potholes, and other waters that are not part of a tributary system to interstate waters or to navigable waters of the United States, the degradation or destruction of which could affect interstate commerce (33 CFR Part 323).

Wetlands - Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil condition. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas (33 CFR 323 - Permits for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material Into Waters of the United States, Ref. (16)).